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Pictured from left to right: Jon Schmidt. Not pictured: Candace Watkins, Mike VanRy...well a lot of people actually.

Jon Schmidt, Pianist, Composer, and Entertainer has a refreshingly unique style that is difficult to pin down. Just when you think you have a reflective New Age Pianist, he'll do a back flip off the piano bench, throw himself under the keyboard and play ragtime with his hands crossed. Say his music has elements of Beethoven or Chopin and he suddenly turns into Jerry Lee Lewis. The style in which he sometimes plays makes you think of Billy Joel, but then suddenly he's Victor Borge.

Born to German immigrants who raised him on the music of the masters, Jon was already playing Mozart Sonatas and composing his own music by age 11. Hours a day at the piano, however, did not stop him from being well-rounded. He was captain on the varsity football team, the class clown, and the kid at school that got along with everyone.

This could be why people often use the term "well- rounded" to describe his performance. A rare combination of sincerity, comedy, charm, high energy, and "aw- shucks manners" immediately endears him to the audience. His unusually warm rapport makes you feel like he'd love to go catch pizza with you after the show.

Well-rounded could also describe the music of his albums, "August End," "Walk in the Woods," "A Day in the Sunset," "Jon Schmidt Christmas," and "To the Summit" in which Schmidt spotlights the beauty and the purity of the solo piano. Orchestration is used sparingly to highlight his piano arrangements, which are always interesting and provocative. Schmidt's original style combines Classical and New-Age sensibilities with Pop-style elements of hook and melody, or "the simple genius of melody," to use Schmidt's words. He is also noted for his distinctive treatment of harmony, counterpoint, and rhythm. These elements give his music a definite signature, one in which the fun, the sincerity, and the warmth of his personality all find themselves revealed. Also reflected, in the words of an early write-up, is depth: "His music seems to carry more weight than you'd expect from his years. A family tragedy quickly sobered him as a young man and that resonance of maturity shows up in his songs." Schmidt is quick to acknowledge that his best inspiration comes from the special relationships in his life, including those with his wife, Michelle, his children and God.

Jon Schmidt has quickly become well known in the Salt Lake area, where he consistently performs to sold out audiences in major performance venues along the Wasatch front. Jon's credits include five albums, four wildly popular volumes of his original piano scores, performances and radio play all over the country, several top 40 songs at mp3.com, a Pearl Award, a televised concert on a local PBS station and "A Jon Schmidt Christmas" which has fast become a successful yearly Christmas tradition in Salt Lake.

About his show, one critic wrote: "When the energy and volume of the show have faded, what the audience will remember is the sweetness." After the airing of a locally televised concert, more than 100 viewers called the station. Some of the comments were as follows: "Very inspiring." "Very entertaining." "I couldn't turn it off." "One of the most incredible hours I've spent on a Saturday night in a long time."

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Side Notes:

- Of all my songs, many people say this one is their favorite. I think you're gonna love this one.

Helpful Hints:

- Give it a two-beats per measure feel, like a jig.
- Level of difficulty: fifth easiest in the book.
- A deep thought on the subject of fingering : We learn songs at slow speeds, and therefore fingering seems dumb or unimportant. Then we wonder why some places are such a pain to play as we become able to play the song faster. It is because we have formed permanent fingering habits that make those places almost impossible to play. Wouldn't it be better to take just an extra minute to learn the right fingering the first time?

Waterfall

$\bullet = 125-135$

With considerable body movement and obnoxious facial expressions

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written by Jon Schmidt
(from the album *Walk in the Woods*)

1

7

9

Those who choose not to use this fingering may never get the opportunity to enjoy playing this oft-repeated maneuver at high speeds.

f

11

fingering simile

13

The cool rhythm that starts here is *twice* as fun to play when you use the accents in the right hand. (Try practicing measure 13 and 14 slowly, until you get the hang of it.)

mf

15

mf *cresc.*

Same dynamics as measure 14. Hereafter noted: *simile*

17

f *mf*

19

f

21

mf *f*

23

25

cresc. *ff*

L.H. over L.H. over

You can do this.
Really! You can.

27 *simile* L.H. over

29 *simile* L.H. over

31 *ff*

33 *dim.* R.H. over - *Red.*

35 *f*

37 *cresc.* *mf*

39 *mp* *

41 *cresc.* *f*

43 *ff* *Red.*

45 *mp* *cresc.*

47

4 - important

(use thumb for C & D)

49

ff

L.H. over

simile

51

L.H. over

simile

53

mf

f

55

ff

56

3

V

V

V

V

R.H. over-

R.H. over-

Red.

Red.

58

f

3 1

60

cresc.

4 4 5 4 3

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a single system. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked '60'. The first staff contains a melody with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*). The second staff contains a bass line. The score is divided into two measures by a bar line. The first measure contains a melody in the treble staff and a bass line in the bass staff. The second measure contains a melody in the treble staff and a bass line in the bass staff. The melody in the first measure is marked with fingerings: 4, 4, 5, 4, 3. The melody in the second measure is marked with fingerings: 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. The bass line in the first measure is marked with fingerings: 4, 4, 5, 4, 3. The bass line in the second measure is marked with fingerings: 4, 4, 4, 4, 4.

62

mf

mp

*

66

ff

68

cresc.

70

4 (on top)
3

p *molto cresc.*

71

(use thumb for C & D)

72

ff *simile*

74

"G" - L.H. over

L.H. over

L.H. over

simile

Red.

76

f

78

ff

fp

cresc.

80

same as previous chord if you can't reach

molto cresc.

82

sfz ff

Side Notes:

- *Playing this song one night helped me seal a deal with a very pretty girl named Michelle. (Luckily she is also very near-sighted.)*
- *This song features great counter-point harmonies around a nice simple melody.*

Helpful Hints:

- *It says to play this song somewhat rubato. What is rubato, you ask. To use the definition in the "New Harvard Dictionary of Music," it is "the expressive device of altering note values and making the established beat flexible by accelerating and slowing down the tempo." So, in a more expressive piece, rubato doesn't want you to be overly concerned about how precisely you keep the tempo. It is more concerned that you put your own feeling and interpretation into the music. You can use rubato to some degree on almost any expressive piece you play. In my opinion, this technique is one of the biggest secrets between an excellent and a blah performance of such a piece. Get a feel for when and how to use rubato. Once you master it, you will sound like a concert pianist, even when you play simple pieces — like mine. And besides, chicks dig-it.*
- *Level of difficulty: third easiest in the book. (Don't let the ties freak you out.)*

Cherished Moments

♩=52-62
Not too fast, yet not dragging. Somewhat rubato
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written by Jon Schmidt
(from the album *Walk in the Woods*)

The first system of the musical score for 'Cherished Moments' is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of two staves. The right hand (RH) plays a melody with eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand (LH) provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and half notes. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, and 3. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present. The instruction 'Pedal ad-lib, unless otherwise noted.' is written below the staff.

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It includes a measure starting at measure 5. An instruction '8 va (play RH. an octave higher)' is written above the staff, with a dotted line extending to the end of the system labeled 'End 8va'. The musical notation continues with the same melodic and harmonic patterns as the first system.

The third system of the musical score continues the piece. It includes a measure starting at measure 9. An annotation 'only the first of the tied notes gets played' points to a specific note in the right hand. The system concludes with the word 'etc.' indicating the piece continues.

13

16

poco rit.
(this means a little rit.)

a tempo

Red. Red.

19

5

Red. Red. Red. Red. Red.

22

Red. Red. Red. Red.

Some people have a tendency to play notes that should have been tied. Such people will murder this song. Remember, when two or more notes of the same position on the staff have a tie, (i.e. ) only the first note gets played. One reason for ties is because there is no such thing as a regular note that gets 4 and 1/2 counts, or 2 and 1/4 counts, etc. But sometimes we need a note to get something like that. The 0.1% of piano players who actually keep tied notes pressed down for their full value and who also hold all regular notes for their full value, and who also watch pedal markings, will uncover extra hidden harmonies in this song that the rest of us will just never know.

25 top note stays tied

Small hand: let R.H. help the L.H. and leave out the L.H. tie.

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

28

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

31

poco rit. *a tempo*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

34

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

37

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

40

rit. a tempo

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

43

pp mf

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

46

dim. rit.

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

49

p a tempo

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

52

rit. *pp a tempo* *cresc.*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

55

p *poco rit* *a tempo*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

58

Make sure to give this note two counts.

Red. *Red.* *Red.*

61

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

65

dim. rit. a tempo pp

8 va

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

8 vb (play the first "d" an octave lower)

68

Ped.

71

rit.

keep pedal down

Ped.

* Immediately after playing the fermata "E," push these asterisk notes down in advance, so gently that they don't make a sound. Then play the right hand "D" as you lift the pedal. Keep the asterisk notes pressed down during this pedal lift so they pick up the ring from notes that were played earlier in the line. (Or just play the asterisk notes very softly.)

Side notes:

- This song is enjoyable because of its nice melody, flowing 3/4 meter and the fact that it's not too difficult to play.

Helpful Hints:

- Seeing your dentist every six months helps to reduce cavities.

Song of the Ocean

$\bullet = 135 - 145$
with your fingers
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written by Jon Schmidt
(from the album *August End*)

mf *cresc.* *dim.*

Pedal ad-lib throughout

cresc. *dim.*

Bring out left hand melody.

For me, learning to play one hand louder than the other was like learning to rub my head and pat my stomach at the same time. In both cases, I had to try and try, and then all of a sudden, I could do it. (To practice, play right hand with barely a sound as you bang the left hand as loud as possible.)

dynamics simile

13

Measures 13-16: The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note chordal pattern. The left hand plays a simple bass line with quarter notes and rests.

17

Measures 17-20: The right hand continues the eighth-note chordal pattern. The left hand continues the bass line, with a slur under measures 19 and 20.

21

Measures 21-24: The right hand continues the eighth-note chordal pattern. The left hand has a long slur spanning measures 21, 22, and 23, ending with a quarter note in measure 24. *phrasing simile*

25

Measures 25-28: The right hand continues the eighth-note chordal pattern. The left hand plays a bass line with quarter notes and rests.

28

If two flags scare you, try it at a snail's pace (no pause tempo). Then slowly increase the tempo. You'll see it's not scary at all. Remember two of these (♩♩) fit into one of these (♩) (the same way that two of these (♩♩) fit into one of these (♩))

32

36

40

Keep bringing out left-hand melody.

44

Smoothness will elude you unless you use the fingering.

48

Melody moves to R.H. for a moment.

53

cresc.

57

mp

Melody back to L.H.

61

R.H.

65

Now, bring out R.H. melody.

69

mp *cresc.*

73

mp *cresc.*

77 *mp*

You'll need this fingering
when you play it up-tempo.

81

optional note

85

89 *cresc.*

93 [Advanced optional measures 93-96 at end.]

f

Fingering highly recommended.

97

dim.

cresc.

101 [Advanced optional measures 101-103 at end.]

carpé dim.

105

mp

cresc.

109 [Advanced optional measures 109-110 at end]

113

Oh all right, you can just play the top note if these octaves are too hard for you.

dim.

molto cresc.
(This means very much cresc.)

117

f (use thumb for C & D in this measure)

(slide thumb)

3

121

mp

cresc.

3

125

mp *cresc.*

129

mp *cresc.*

133

p *cresc.*

Melody to L.H.

137

mf

141

dim. *no rit.*

8 va (octave higher)
8 vb (octave lower)

145 advanced optional measures 93-96
(which are also the same for 109-112)

f

149 advanced optional measures 101-103

decresc.

152 advanced optional measure 120
(for those who enjoy the 4-5 finger trill)

tr

Side Notes:

- Playing this song is like playing the sunrise. Its melody is my favorite in the book.
- Many thanks to my good friend Carl Sandquist who wrote the initial theme upon which I based this song. Also thanks so much, Carl, for the support, the prodding, and the resources without which this book would have never happened.

Helpful Hints:

- Why the numbers on measure 10? Because everyone I tested this song on had trouble counting out the rhythm. So, I put in these numbers to help them keep track of the eighth note slots in each measure and that made it much easier. I'm inviting you to count 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 rather than the traditional 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &. Having tried it both ways with people, the first way proved easier. (And plus, dancers use this method.) If it really bothers you, cross my numbers out and put in your own instead.
- Level of difficulty: second easiest in the book.

Morning Light

written by Carl Sandquist
and Jon Schmidt

(from the album *A Day in the Sunset*)

$\bullet = 52$
With feeling, slower than you think
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The first system of the musical score for 'Morning Light' is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked as 52 bpm. The music is written for piano, with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The right hand plays a melody of quarter notes, while the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes. A crescendo and decrescendo hairpin are shown over the first two measures.

Pedal ad-lib except where noted

The second system of the musical score continues the melody and bass line. It includes a measure rest for 4 measures in the right hand, indicated by a dotted line. The left hand continues with quarter notes. The system ends with a measure rest for 8 measures in the right hand, indicated by a dotted line and the text '8 va (play R.H. an octave higher)'.

The third system of the musical score continues the melody and bass line. It includes a measure rest for 7 measures in the right hand, indicated by a dotted line. The left hand continues with quarter notes. The system ends with a measure rest for 8 measures in the right hand, indicated by a dotted line and the text 'End of 8va' with an arrow pointing to the end of the system.

Here, you can skip to measure 27
when you need a shorter performance.

10

(Why these numbers? see Helpful Hints)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 56 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 78

13

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Not too early on this note, please.

15

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

17

mp

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Red. *Red.*

19

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Ped. Ped.

21

1 - 5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Ped. Ped. Ped.

23

top two notes,
if you can't reach

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

25

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

27 *slightly more bold*

mp

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

top two notes, if you can't reach

30

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

32

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 *mf*

35

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

8vb (octave lower)

Ped. *Ped.*

8vb

Ped. *Ped.*

38

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Ped. Ped.

40

top two if you can't reach

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Ped.

42

molto cresc.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

44

ff

12 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Leave bottom notes out of this octave run, if you want.

46

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 (b) 3 4 3 2 1 2 1 2

48

mf 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Leave top notes out of this octave run, if you want.

Ped.

50

mp 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

dim. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

rit. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Use thumb on D & E.

Just top two notes if you can't reach.

Ped.

Use thumb on A & B.

53

Same feel as at first

a tempo

p 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

8 va

56

End 8va

Red.

59

Don't let these turn into eighth notes.

Red.

62

pp

Red.

64

dim. molto rit.

8vb

Red.

Side Notes:

- This song is dedicated to the memory of one of my best friends, who was also my music mentor and older sister, Rose-Anne. It is intended as an expression of loss, love, assurance and reunion.

Helpful Hints:

- This version has been transposed to an easier key because, although it is a simple song, too many people who played it were intimidated by five flats. (I have however, included "Tribute" in the original key. It appears at the end of the book.) Try the original version first. If the five flats give you trouble, see my Helpful Hints in the song "All of Me" on page 51. If all else fails, learn this version first and it will make learning the other version much easier.
- Besides the definition that I gave earlier in "Cherished Moments," there is another definition of rubato that works better when playing expressive music that is very slow in tempo, like that at the beginning of this song. This definition says to let the important notes steal time from the less important notes. When thinking of this definition choose what you consider to be the important notes. Think of them as rocks thrown into a pool. Watch the ripples until you feel ready to go on. (Don't let the fear of waiting too long make you continue before you are ready.) Then the job of the shorter or connecting notes is to balance out the lengthened notes with the feeling of acceleration. So the music doesn't drag.
- Level of difficulty: easiest in the book. (Especially if you start on measure 16 and skip the fast middle part.)

Tribute

(Rose-Anne's Song)

*Easier Key

Slow Rubato

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written by Jon Schmidt
(from the album *Walk in the Woods*)

p

Pedal ad-lib, except where noted

8va

Slowly, with the bottom note on the down beat.

This is a downward arpeggio.

R.H.

Ped.

15 $\text{♩} = 84$
now flowing, but not too fast (sensitive)

Ped. Ped.

18

22

26

slow cresc.

30

34

p

38

mp *slow cresc.*

42

46

mp *cresc.*

50

mf *fp* *cresc.* *simile*

This fingering changed my life.

54

dim.

58

pp

62

66

p

70

cresc.

74 *Majestically*

rit. *f* *a tempo* *mf*

78

thumb on both *cresc.* *dim.*

82

f

86

slow dim.

90

top two if you can't reach

94

mp *mf*

98

p *molto cresc.* *dim.*

103

p

For a shorter performance,
skip to measure 169 now.

rit.

Ped.

Mood change: begin a double time feel.
(Make a gradual transition to an up-beat mood.)

109

a tempo *rit.* *a tempo*

113 Continue transition until the measure 117.

mp *cresc.*

117 $\text{♩} = 132-144$

f

accent simile

120

mf

123

f

126

129

mf *cresc.*

133 *f*

Make sure to notice quarter note.

136

140 (quarter note)

143

146

149

153

mf

157

L.H. over

160

L.H. over

dim.

accent simile

L.H. over

163

L.H. over

L.H. over

L.H. over

L.H. over

rit.

167 "G" *return to slow Rubato feel*

p

172

dim.

175

Side Notes:

- This song evolved out of an improv. on "Piano Man", by Billy Joel. Don't worry, part of the bass-line of the chorus is the only thing I stole. (Billy probably wouldn't care because I'm sure he realizes that this bass-line had already been used in about 10,000 other songs before he ever used it in his.)

Helpful Hints:

- Again, fingering makes this song much more enjoyable to play at higher speeds.
- Give it a definite down beat. (I sometimes imagine the feeling of lift and drop that you get when boating on glassy water.)
- Level of difficulty: sixth easiest in the book

Homecoming

Intro part: make it sort of introductory

written by Jon Schmidt
(from the album *August End*)

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8 va

The first system of musical notation for 'Homecoming' is in 3/4 time. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The second measure has a treble clef chord of G4-A4-B4 and a bass clef half note G3. The third measure has a treble clef chord of G4-A4-B4 and a bass clef half note G3. The fourth measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The fifth measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The sixth measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first measure of the bass line.

Now up-tempo, with a definite down beat

$\text{♩} = 160-168$

The second system of musical notation for 'Homecoming' continues the piece. It starts with a treble clef chord of G4-A4-B4 and a bass clef half note G3. The second measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The third measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The fourth measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The fifth measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The sixth measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The dynamic marking *rit.* is placed below the third measure. The tempo marking *Now up-tempo, with a definite down beat* and the tempo indication $\text{♩} = 160-168$ are placed above the fifth measure.

The third system of musical notation for 'Homecoming' continues the piece. It starts with a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The second measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The third measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The fourth measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The fifth measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The sixth measure has a treble clef quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef has a whole note G3. The dynamic marking *accent simile* is placed above the first measure and below the first measure of the bass line.

44

49

54

59

64

69

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef. The melody is in the Treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the Bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes a repeat sign with first and second endings. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece, and the second ending leads to the final measure. The score is marked with a 'V' (Vibrato) and a 'P' (Piano) dynamic. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style, and the accompaniment is a simple bass line. The score is numbered 69 in the top left corner.

79

4

f

2 5 7

2 5 7

V

84

4 5 4 1 4 3

2 1 2 3 1 2 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 4 5

89

accent simile

ff

accent simile

mf

94

ff

8 vb

99

sfz

1 5 1

If you think this song is getting a little long and/or if you don't dig this key change, you may go to a special ending option after measure 105.

104

dim.

ff

1 5 1

1 5 1

110

1 5 1

115

fp

cresc.

119

ff

123

8 va
2 1

ff

129

3 4

3

8 va
2

134

2

rit.

optional last chord (for small hand)

Simplified optional ending

140

8 va
2 1

2

ff

146

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4

8 va
2

151

2

155

rit.

optional
last chord
(for small hand)

Side Notes:

- You've probably never played a song like this before. It will have you playing with your forearms, for one thing. That's one reason it's called "All of Me."

Helpful Hints:

- Again the numbers in the first section are for the rhythm impaired. As in "Morning Light," I am inviting you to count 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 rather than 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &.
- The rhythm gets much easier at measure 31. (You may start there if you wish.)
- Don't let five flats scare you. It's easy when you think of C and F as your only white keys. Just lean to the left black key on everything (except C and F, but they don't have black keys to lean to anyway)
- Level of difficulty: seventh easiest in the book (out of seven, ha ha)

All of Me

(Sut's Fav)

[Fav: n.(fāv) coll. for favorite; the one preferred]

Sut is a life-long buddy whose encouragement was a key factor as I was writing this song.

**Facilitating a rubato yet fanfare-filled feeling
is favorable at the first of this fine song**

(for a fun definition of rubato find page fifteen minus four)

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written by Jon Schmidt
(from the album *August End*)

f 123 4 56 78 (Why these numbers? see Helpful Hints) 123 4 56 7 8 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Pedal ad-lib throughout

123 456 7 8 12 3 4 56 78 123 4 56 78 123 4 56 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 78 123 4 56 7 8 12 3 4 5 6 7 8

small hand:
let left hand help

small hand: let left hand help

12

1 2 3 4 56 78 123 456 78 1234 5 6 78

poco rit

15

$\text{♩} = 176-208$

fast (put "all of yourself" into it)

Using the accents gives this part rhyme and reason.
(But get the underlying rhythm in your head first.)

a tempo

mf

12 3 4 5 6 78 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 12 3 4 5 6 78 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

19

12 3 4 5 6 78 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 12 3 4 5 6 78 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

23

12 3 4 5 6 78 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 12 3 4 5 6 78 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

27

12 3 4 5 6 78 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

31 8 va

34

37

39 *f* fingering or die 5

42 *mp* *cresc.*

44

46

48

50

52

Measures have been spaced for maximum page turning enjoyment.

54 *accent simile*

ff *sfz*

57

59

61

63

65

67

dim.

molto cresc.

70

ff

72

75

Using the accents here will reveal a hidden melody
in an otherwise boring few lines of the piece.

79 *mf*

82

85

88

91 *cresc.*

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

102

103

104

105

106

107

107

110

113

- Use left forearm across general area (elbow pointed left).
 - Lift wrist so that left hand doesn't strike any notes.
 - Not overly loud.

(Or you can select any portion of the chord to play with your fingers, if playing with your arm takes you too far out of your comfort zone.)

116

- Use right forearm across general area (elbow pointed right).
 - Lift wrist so that right hand doesn't strike any notes.
 - Not overly loud.

119

cresc. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 *ff* *sfz* *accent simile*

122

125

sfz

128

sfz

131

dim.

134

molto cresc.

137

ff

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2

139

accent simile

cresc.

142

4 5

Side Note:

This song is dedicated to the memory of one of my best friends, who was also my music mentor and older sister, Rose-Anne. It is intended as an expression of loss, love, assurance and reunion.

Helpful Hints:

- Besides the definition that I gave earlier in "Cherished Moments," there is another definition of rubato that works better when playing expressive music that is very slow in tempo, like that at the beginning of this song. This definition says to let the important notes steal time from the less important notes. When thinking of this definition choose what you consider to be the important notes. Think of them as rocks thrown into a pool. Watch the ripples until you feel ready to go on. (Don't let the fear of waiting too long make you continue before you are ready.) Then the job of the shorter or connecting notes is to balance out the lengthened notes with the feeling of acceleration. So the music doesn't drag.

Tribute

(Rose-Anne's Song)

written by Jon Schmidt
(from the album *Walk in the Woods*)

Slow Rubato

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The first system of musical notation for 'Tribute' is in 4/4 time, featuring a slow rubato tempo. The right hand (RH) plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand (LH) provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords and moving lines. A 'Ped.' (pedal) marking is present at the end of the system.

Pedal ad-lib, except where noted

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It includes a measure marked '6' and a measure marked '8va', indicating an octave shift. The notation shows a continuation of the harmonic and melodic themes established in the first system.

The third system of musical notation includes a measure marked '11' and a measure marked '62'. It features a 'downward arpeggio' and a 'R.H.' (Right Hand) marking. An annotation points to a specific note, stating: 'Slowly. Feel the down-beat on the bottom note.'

15 $\text{♩} = 84$
now flowing, but not too fast (sensitive)

Ped. Ped.

18

22

26

slow cresc.

30

5 4 2 5 4 2 1

34

p

38

mp *slow cresc.*

42

1 2 1

46

mp *cresc.*

50

mf *fp* *cresc.*

5 3 4 3 1 This fingering is just wonderful.

54

dim.

58

pp

62

66

p

70

cresc.

74 *Majestically*

rit. *f* *a tempo* *mf*

8vb

78 *cresc.* *dim.*

82 *f*

86 *slow dim.*

Top two if you can't reach

90 *dim.*

94

mp *mf*

3

98

p *molto cresc.* *dim.*

103

p

For a shorter performance, skip to measure 169 now.
rit.

109

**Mood change: begin a double time feel.
(Make a gradual transition to an up-beat mood.)**

a tempo *rit.* *a tempo*

113

Continue transistion until the measure 117.

mp *cresc.*

117 $\text{♩} = 132-144$

f *accent simile*

120

mf

123

f

126

mf

129

mf *cresc.*

133

f

136

Make sure to notice quarter note.

140

(quarter note)

143

146

Yes, that's right.

149

153

mf

157

L.H. over

160

L.H. over

dim.

accent simile

L.H. over

163

L.H. over

L.H. over

L.H. over

L.H. over

rit.

167

Slow Rubato Again

p

"A^b"

172

dim.

175